

A QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE.

RULE LAID DOWN BY THE FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

They Contend That, as Representatives of their Sovereigns, the Ambassadors of foreign count to the Secretary of State over the fact that precedence has been given the Supreme Court of the United States over them in an official function. The cause of this complaint was the fact that at the McKinley memorial services in the Capitol on Friday last, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the highest Federal judicial tribunal were seated in front of the Ambassadors.

While the question which is agitating the Diplomatic Corps and the Supreme Court may seem trivial to most people, it is really a matter of considerable importance, in that it involves the friendly relations of the United States with foreign countries. There is danger that offense will be given to the Emperors, Kings and Presidents who are represented in Washington by Ambassadors. The Ambassador is the personal representative of his sovereign, and is distinguished from a Minister, in that the Minister represents only his Government. The Ambassadors here have laid down the rule, from which they will not recede one iota, that they are the other selves of their sovereigns, and as such rank with, but after the President of the United States, and precede on official occasions all other persons connected with the Government of the United States.

Five years ago, when Mr. McKinley became President of the United States, the Ambassadors rather reluctantly made a slight concession when Mr. McKinley insisted that the Vice-President of the United States might precede them on occasions of official ceremony. Mr. McKinley made the point that Vice-President Hobart, being constitutionally eligible to the Presidency, ranked with but after the President, and must therefore be recognized as superior or, at least, equal in rank to the representatives of foreign rulers. Beyond this, however, the Ambassadors refused to yield, and insisted that they were entitled to precedence between themselves and the Supreme Court be settled at once and for all. If it is not settled there will be danger of much ill feeling, which will probably extend to some of the courts of Europe.

There has been an exchange of views on the subject between the State Department, the Supreme Court and the Ambassadors. In these exchanges Chief Justice Fuller has insisted that the Supreme Court, as the highest branch of one of the three coordinate divisions of the United States Government, be entitled to rank with the President on occasions of official ceremony. In support of his contention it was maintained that the position of honor should always be given to the Supreme Court at entertainments at foreign embassies. The State Department declined to accept this as a reason that the Supreme Court should rank with the Ambassadors, maintaining that it was merely a personal tribute on the part of the Ambassadors to guests of distinction.

Through some misunderstanding, however, the Ambassadors obtained the impression that the Ambassadors were willing to acknowledge that the Chief Justice and Associate Justices should precede the Ambassadors at entertainments at foreign embassies. The result was that every Ambassador in Washington made a written statement that he was not willing to make any such concession. In fact, by the circumstance that he was the personal representative of his sovereign, and as such of equal rank with the President of the United States, there he stands. President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay are anxious to settle the matter amicably, but in view of the radical and diametrically opposite positions taken by the Ambassadors and by the Justices of the Supreme Court, a compromise does not appear to be probable.

The State Department has made a careful inquiry into the rules of diplomatic precedence in foreign countries and has found no instance where any member of a Government, other than the sovereign or his executive, has taken precedence of Ambassadors accredited to that government, except in France, where, on official occasions, the President of the Republic is preceded by the Ambassador of the Emperor of Germany. In England, Russia, Spain, Germany, Italy and at all the courts of Europe, an Ambassador represents not only his sovereign and the people, but the sovereign. It is as if the sovereign were there. This custom has been in vogue since the Congress of Westphalia, in 1648, when it was agreed by all the European powers that the sovereign should be represented by his ambassador. It is as if the sovereign were there. This custom has been in vogue since the Congress of Westphalia, in 1648, when it was agreed by all the European powers that the sovereign should be represented by his ambassador.

The Ambassador, after explaining the rule adopted by the French Government, suggested that it might not be inappropriate for the United States to adopt some such custom.

SUBSIDY BILL IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Fry Urges Its Passage on Commercial Grounds.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate today, on the closing of the morning hour, took up the Ship Subsidy bill and Mr. Fry (Rep., Me.), chairman of the Committee on Commerce, from which the bill was reported, asked that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, and that the bill be read by paragraphs, for amendment. There being no objection it was so ordered, and the clerk proceeded with the reading of the bill.

Mr. Fry then addressed the Senate in favor of the bill. He said that the high rates of American ships at least 25 per cent. He gave figures showing the monthly cost of wages on the American ship St. Louis as compared with the Oceanic and the Wilhelm Greese, and said that in wages and food the cost of the Oceanic ship was more than two-thirds of that of the St. Louis, and the cost of the German ship not more than one-

Ten Years of Blessed Work and Glorious Victories.

Paine's Celery Compound

Has Brought Health and New Life to the Sick and Diseased in Every Part of the Civilized World.

For the last ten years the work of Paine's Celery Compound has been a blessed and cheering one to men and women of every rank in society. In no one case has the great medicine failed to benefit, and where it has been used promptly, it has in every case brought a cure.

The blessed results that spring from the use of Paine's Celery Compound are not confined to this land of ours. The great life giving medicine has been sent to every quarter of the civilized world, and has cured the sick, restored the weak and depressed, and brought health and strength, and caused tens of thousands to live who failed to find health in worthless prescriptions, sarsaparillas, nervines, and pills. Paine's Celery Compound has cured when all other remedies failed.

It is to this best of all medicines, Paine's Celery Compound, that we would direct the attention of every man and woman suffering from weakness, general debility, threatened nervousness, loss of sleep, indigestion, anemia, blood disease, liver complaint, and kidney trouble. Thousands of grateful letters have poured in testifying to wonderful and permanent cures.

It is foolish and criminal to delay the use of such a disease banisher when others have so clearly demonstrated its value; and that it has been made well by its use. The health giving virtues are so eminently great that the ablest physicians are prescribing Paine's Celery Compound for the sick. If you are weak physically, in form of disease, or simply feeling out-of-sorts, irritable, sleepless, or despondent, try one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and note well the magical effects.

Always Ask for Diamond Dyes TAKE NO OTHER.

half. "There," he continued, "is the story, not quite the whole story, but very nearly the whole of it. Any Senator can see that the bill is a good one, and that it will be run in competition with foreign ships."

Then he went on to speak of the subsidies paid by foreign Governments to their merchant marine. He said that the British, he said, had subsidized its mail vessels fifty years ago, and there never had been a single cessation of its policy. France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Spain and Japan. These nations, he said, had subsidized their merchant marine for the purpose of establishing a fleet of ships to carry their commerce to the world. This was done for the purpose of trade and for nothing else.

Mr. Fry then explained the length into its various details, answering questions put by several Senators. He minimized the demands of the bill, saying that the bill was not a very serious proposition to a legislative body which passed and (properly passed) a River and Harbor bill carrying \$20,000,000. He said that he desired to have action upon the bill, and that he hoped that Senators who intended to speak for or against the bill would do so as soon as convenient, as he desired to have action upon the bill.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Cal.) inquired as to the present condition of business in American ship-building yards. "It is not true that they were full of orders," he asked.

Mr. Fry replied.

Then there was a dialogue between the two Senators as to a newspaper paragraph recently given for the building of six or eight steamships in American yards by Mr. Furness, an English ship owner. Mr. Fry said that the Furness ships were not to be built here, but built abroad. The question as to the nationality of the men on American steamships was then brought up.

Mr. Bacon asserted, from his personal observation, that on the great Pacific steamships two-thirds of the men employed were foreigners.

The bill went over as the unfinished business and after an executive session the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Payne Explains Conference Report on Philippine Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The House today took up the bill to classify the rural free delivery service. Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.), explaining the provisions placing the additional service after June 30, next, under the contract system. A repetition of the star route scandals would be obviated, he said, by a stipulation that no contractor should handle more than one route, for which he should be compelled personally to perform the work.

Without disposing of the matter the committee rose and the House took up the conference report on the Philippine Tariff bill. Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.), chairman of the Finance Committee, explained the agreement reached by the conferees. He said it was fortunate that the House had acted so promptly as it had in passing the bill, because the conferees had agreed to accept the House action by the Senate, a syndicate which had been organized to ship tobacco into the United States from the Philippines, and to pay duty free on the goods, and there had been comparatively few importations from the Philippines. But prompt action was desirable to prevent the bill from becoming a law. He offered to yield thirty minutes for the use of the minority if they desired it, but they declined to go on with the consideration of the report this afternoon. The motion for the return of the report was passed and the House then at 3 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

The conference report will be the first business in order.

Third Infantry Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator Spooner has informed the War Department that the Third Infantry will sail from Manila for the United States on March 13. This is the first time since the war that the Third Infantry has returned to the United States.

Protest Against Presenting a Sword to Schley.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator Spooner today presented in the Senate the protest of James Comerford Post No. 68, of A. R. of Chippewa Falls, Wis., against the proposed action of Congress to appropriate \$10,000 for the purchase of a sword for Rear Admiral Schley as being contrary to the spirit of the Republic.

PRESIDENT WARNS RIDGELY.

TELLS THE COMPTROLLER TO LET POLITICS ALONE.

Must Not Use the Patronage of His Office in the Contest for Senator in Illinois—Must Send All Appointments to the White House for the President's O. K.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Roosevelt to-day plainly declared the proposition that Federal officeholders shall not use their official places to further political interests, either of themselves or of their friends. The case in point is that of Daniel Hogan of Chicago, who was recommended by Representative Hopkins and others for the place of Collector of Internal Revenue. The following semi-official statement is made:

After inquiry of the President as to what the President's views were in regard to the political activity, especially in any factional difference within the party of his appointees, Major Hogan stated to the President that he would be compelled to withdraw his name from consideration in connection with the appointment of Internal Revenue Collector for the Southern District of Illinois, as he desired to continue actively in public life. The President reiterated to-day to various Illinois representatives, both in Congress and in executive office, that he expected his appointees to be impartial, and that he expected them to keep clear of all factional work; that the election of a Senator from Illinois was for the Illinois people only to decide, and that he expected the Federal appointees to be impartial, and that he expected them to keep clear of all factional work; that the election of a Senator from Illinois was for the Illinois people only to decide, and that he expected the Federal appointees to be impartial, and that he expected them to keep clear of all factional work.

Not satisfied that his pronouncement in the Hogan case would be sufficient to clear the political atmosphere in Illinois, President Roosevelt this morning summoned to the White House Comptroller of the Currency, William B. Eady, the son-in-law of Senator Culom, who was recently appointed from that State. He told Mr. Eady that it had been charged that the Comptroller was using his position to promote the interests of one of the candidates for United States Senator from Illinois, and he warned him that he must desist from such action.

The charge against the Comptroller Ridgely was made by Representative Hopkins, who is a candidate for the Senate in opposition to former Comptroller Daves and William E. Adams, a Republican Senator. Ridgely satisfied himself that the charge was true. The patronage at the disposal of Comptroller Daves, during his four years in office, was estimated by the Comptroller at \$7,648,760.41 in securities and cash, in the form of bonds, and in the form of cash, and the Comptroller's patronage is not supposed to have diminished since Mr. Ridgely succeeded Mr. Daves.

The President, in talking with Mr. Ridgely, expressed the opinion that no more National Bank receivers should be appointed from Illinois, for that State has already received too many. He also gave the important direction that Comptroller Ridgely hereafter send to the White House for the President's O. K. all appointments to the Treasury.

In considering the appointment of Daniel Hogan to the Internal Revenue Collectorship, the President recognized the Hopkins-Lord case, and the result of the investigation conducted by Senator Culom, whose candidate for the Senatorship is Daves. It is still the President's intention to appoint a man of the Hopkins-Lord type, and it is only fair to recognize both factions in Illinois in making the several Federal appointments.

In deciding to recognize Representative Hopkins in regard to at least one of the large Federal appointments in Illinois, the President adopted a policy of what he has called "the golden rule." He wishes to give neither side the advantage in Federal patronage. He is resolved to recognize the claims of the group which is as far as possible, but he is unwilling to reject a candidate for office merely on the ground of "Senatorial courtesy." The President also expressed the opinion that he desired to have action upon the bill, and that he hoped that Senators who intended to speak for or against the bill would do so as soon as convenient, as he desired to have action upon the bill.

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Mr. Bacon asserted, from his personal observation, that on the great Pacific steamships two-thirds of the men employed were foreigners.

The bill went over as the unfinished business and after an executive session the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Deaths of Soldiers in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The War Department has received a report from Headquarters, Division of the Philippines, giving the following list of deaths that have occurred in that command since last report, dated Jan. 10th:

Dysentery—Peter Taylor, private, Company I, Eighth Infantry, died of dysentery, March 1, 1902. Private Taylor, private, Company G, Second Battalion, Engineer Regiment, died of dysentery, March 1, 1902. Private Taylor, private, Company G, Second Battalion, Engineer Regiment, died of dysentery, March 1, 1902.

Drowned, bodies not recovered—John Lipson, private, Company A, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Oscar Skoglund, private, Company E, Third Infantry; and Silas W. Robertson, corporal, Company A, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Accident—Benjamin Thomas, private, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry. Killed by a gunshot wound, accidentally, Henry B. Douglas, private, Hospital Corps, Tenth Cavalry, died of a gunshot wound, accidentally, Henry B. Douglas, private, Hospital Corps, Tenth Cavalry, died of a gunshot wound, accidentally, Henry B. Douglas, private, Hospital Corps, Tenth Cavalry, died of a gunshot wound, accidentally.

Accident—Hilton D. Harris, private, Company L, Fifteenth Infantry. Killed by a gunshot wound, accidentally, Hilton D. Harris, private, Company L, Fifteenth Infantry. Killed by a gunshot wound, accidentally, Hilton D. Harris, private, Company L, Fifteenth Infantry. Killed by a gunshot wound, accidentally.

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RAILROADS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors submit herewith to the Stockholders of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company a synopsis of their Annual Report for the year 1901: The gross earnings of the four grand divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, embracing the Main Line, United Railroads of New Jersey, the Erie Railroad, and the Delaware and Potomac Rivers, and the Branches thereof, were \$101,825,728.28, or \$1.01 per share, as compared with \$98,070,252.34 in 1900, an increase of \$3,755,475.94, or 3.83 per cent. The net earnings, after deducting interest on funded debt, interest on mortgages and ground rents, car trust taxes, and other items, were \$7,781,720.38, or 77.81 cents per share, as compared with \$6,808,194.41 in 1900, an increase of \$973,525.97, or 14.30 per cent.

From the amount the following deductions have been made: Payment of sinking fund, \$512,063.45; Extraordinary expenditures for improvement of grades and alignments, \$10,824,594.06; and other items, \$1,336,608.11. The net income, after deducting these items, was \$6,269,656.93, or 62.69 cents per share, as compared with \$5,471,585.94 in 1900, an increase of \$798,070.99, or 14.58 per cent.

Balance to credit of profit and loss, December 31st, 1901, \$21,410,476.28, as compared with \$20,410,476.28 in 1900, an increase of \$1,000,000.00.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET (Condensed) DECEMBER 31ST, 1901.

ASSETS. Cost of road and equipment, \$127,124,268.32; Cost of securities owned, \$203,127,127.13; Cash, \$2,883,462.26; Total, \$333,134,857.71. LIABILITIES. Capital stock, \$203,127,127.13; Funded debt, \$103,127,127.13; Total, \$306,254,254.26. The balance to credit of profit and loss, \$21,410,476.28, is added to the capital stock, making the total capital stock, \$224,537,603.41, as compared with \$203,127,127.13 in 1900, an increase of \$21,410,476.28, or 10.54 per cent.

SINKING FUNDS. Under the provisions of the consolidated mortgage of the Company, \$402,200 was set aside for the redemption of the outstanding bonds secured by that mortgage. Twenty-five thousand dollars of these bonds were purchased and cancelled. The remainder of the sum was placed to the credit of the sinking fund. There is now in the sinking fund, \$1,000,000.00, as compared with \$800,000.00 in 1900, an increase of \$200,000.00, or 25 per cent.

SECURITIES OF OTHER CORPORATIONS. The entire cost of the securities of other corporations owned by the Company, \$1,000,000.00, was set aside for the redemption of the outstanding bonds secured by that mortgage. Twenty-five thousand dollars of these bonds were purchased and cancelled. The remainder of the sum was placed to the credit of the sinking fund. There is now in the sinking fund, \$1,000,000.00, as compared with \$800,000.00 in 1900, an increase of \$200,000.00, or 25 per cent.

CAR TRUSTS. The issue of Car Trust securities made during the year consisted of \$5,271,000.00 of Car Trust securities, \$1,000,000.00 of Car Trust securities, and \$1,000,000.00 of Car Trust securities, as compared with \$4,271,000.00 in 1900, an increase of \$1,000,000.00, or 23.41 per cent.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES WEST OF PITTSBURGH. PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY. Gross earnings on lines operated directly, \$20,524,544.92; Operating expenses, \$18,524,544.92; Net earnings from operation, \$2,000,000.00; Dividend on stock, \$1,000,000.00; Total, \$3,000,000.00.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY. Gross earnings on lines operated directly, \$24,200,402.28; Operating expenses, \$22,200,402.28; Net earnings from operation, \$2,000,000.00; Dividend on stock, \$1,000,000.00; Total, \$3,000,000.00.

On the Middle Division of the new passenger line between New York and Philadelphia, the reconstruction of the line was completed, and the line was opened for traffic. The line is now in operation, and the passenger service is being maintained.

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RAILROADS.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The securities belonging to the Trust of October, 1878, on December 31st, 1901, amounted at par to \$10,000,000, and the total amount of the Trust was \$1,000,000.00, or \$1.00 per share, as compared with \$9,000,000.00 in 1900, an increase of \$1,000,000.00, or 11.11 per cent.

The assets of the Insurance Fund at the end of the year were \$1,000,000.00, as compared with \$900,000.00 in 1900, an increase of \$100,000.00, or 11.11 per cent.

The total receipts of the Employees' Voluntary Relief Department for the year were \$1,172,000.00, or \$1.17 per share, as compared with \$1,000,000.00 in 1900, an increase of \$172,000.00, or 17.20 per cent.

The balance on hand at the beginning of the year was \$1,000,000.00, as compared with \$900,000.00 in 1900, an increase of \$100,000.00, or 11.11 per cent.

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